World Alliance News Letter

The purpose of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance is to promote international friendship and peace, and to mobilize into a conscious force for international goodwill all men and women who share in the great hope of a world in which war will have been abolished. The World Alliance News Letter *is published every month, except July and August, by the Church Peace Union and the American Council of the World Alliance. The* News Letter *is sent to all members of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. Individual membership $1.00 a year. Quantity rates for churches and schools.*

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"It Is For Us The Living . . ."

The members and officials of the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance, together with all Americans and mankind generally, have been passing through days of sorrow and bereavement.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose long years of service have left a deep, abiding mark on our life and destiny, has suddenly been taken from us. His life will always be associated pre-eminently with his unfaltering leadership in this, the greatest of all wars. His death came as victory was almost complete.

Another cause commanded his devotion. The San Francisco Conference was the keystone in the arch he was building for the future of humanity. The night before he died he wrote these words: "Today as we move against the terrible scourge of war—as we go forward toward the greatest contribution that any generation of human beings can make in this world, the contribution of lasting peace — I ask you to keep up your faith. And to you, and to all Americans who dedicate themselves with us to the making of an abiding peace, I say: the only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith."

Our late President called us to a supreme dedication to heal and remove the ravages of war by a world organization of free men. The success of the San Francisco Conference can be his abiding memorial.

A Torch is Held by New Hands

President Harry S. Truman took office at one of the great moments of American and world history. American material power has reached an unprecedented height and America is the setting of a Conference now being held to draw up a charter for a world of ordered justice and peace. The dramatic circumstances surrounding his assumption of office brought to him a universal out-pouring of goodwill.

His first quiet words of dedication, so full of humility and appreciation of colossal responsibility, inspired confidence.

Two phrases indicate how fully and deeply President Truman sensed the significance of the opportunity. In his address to Congress he used these words:

> We have learned to fight with other nations in common defense of our freedom. We must now learn to live with other nations for their mutual good. In that way America may well lead the world to peace and prosperity.

In opening the San Francisco Conference, he said:

> This conference will devote its energies and its labor to the single problem of setting up the essential organization to keep the peace. . . . Our sole objective in this decisive gathering is to create the structure. We must provide the machinery which will make future peace not only possible but certain.

The spirit and heart of the new President of the United States is revealed in his use of the words of King Solomon:

> Give therefore Thy servant an understanding heart to judge Thy people that I may discern the good and the bad: for who is able to judge this Thy so great people!

The world wide influence, authority and power such as belong to no other living American, are surely secure with such consecration to great purposes. The upholding of such affirmations becomes the obligation of every American.

Goals For San Francisco

A Joint Study of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant pronouncements on world organization

An interfaith committee, composed of the Rev. Richard M. Fagley, Secretary, Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Rabbi Aaron Opher, Secretary, Committee of Peace, Synagogue Council of America; and Rev. Edward A. Conway, Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference, has just issued a statement on Catholic, Jewish and Protestant pronouncements on world organization. The joint study of authoritative statements from each faith has convinced them that the agencies which issued these pronouncements are agreed on ten constructive recommendations for the United Nations Charter to be drafted at the San Francisco Conference. The documents studied include the tri-faith "Pattern for Peace," issued by the leaders of the Catholic, Jewish and Protestant bodies in October, 1943; the statement of the Catholic Bishops in November, 1944; the statement of the Federal Council of Churches in December, 1944; the statement of the Synagogue Council in January, 1945, and the statement of the Cleveland Church Conference in January, 1945. The Committee believes that the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals for a world organization should be supported, but that they can be improved according to the following specific suggestions:

1. *Need for Organization.* The sacrifices and hardships of this war and the need of mankind for an organized peace make it imperative that the San Francisco Conference succeed and the general security organization be established.

2. *Preamble.* The Charter of the United Nations Organization should acknowledge in its preamble that the actions of States are subject to the same moral principles as govern the conduct of individuals.

3. *Membership.* The Charter should specify that membership will be open to all States willing and able to fulfill the obligations of the Charter, so that membership may become universal.

4. *International Law.* The Charter should provide for the codification and development of international law and for its impartial enforcement.

5. *Peaceful Change.* The Charter should provide more explicitly for the revision of treaties and other agreements when such action is required by justice and the good of the world community.

6. *Small Nations.* The Charter should safeguard the economic and political rights of small nations and assure them an adequate share in shaping the policies of the organization.

7. *Disarmament.* The Charter should provide a clear purpose and procedure for the limitation and control of national armaments, as collective security is established.

8. *Voting Power.* The Charter should provide that no one nation be allowed to veto judgment in any dispute covered by international law.

9. *Human Rights.* The Charter should include an international bill of rights, and provide for a commission or commissions to protect and further the rights and liberties of the individual and of racial, religious and cultural groups, especially those uprooted by war or oppression.

10. *Dependent Peoples.* The Charter should provide for a commission to supervise the administration of mandated territories and to promote the advancement of non-self-governing peoples toward economic well-being, cultural development and political responsibility.

Memorial Sunday — May 27th

The American Palestine Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York State and directed by Dr. Howard LeSourd, Dean of the Graduate School, Boston University, is joining with the Christian Council on Palestine of which Dr. Atkinson is chairman, Professor Reinhold Niebuhr is treasurer, and Dr. Voss is executive secretary, in asking Christian ministers to consider the martyrdom of the Jews of Europe in their sermons and prayers on Memorial Sunday, May 27.

As church members across the nation remember with sorrow for their loss and gratitude for their sacrifice, the millions of men and women who have given their lives in the cause of freedom, their thoughts will be also directed to the five million Jews who died as victims of the sadistic cruelty of Nazism. Emphasis will be placed on the fight against anti-Semitism both in America and in Europe; on the restoration of civil and religious rights for the Jews of Europe; on restoration of their privilege to return to the lands whence they were exiled, if they so desire; and fulfillment of the international commitments made by the Allies in promising Palestine to the Jewish people not only as a refuge, but as a Jewish National Homeland.

More than 2,500,000 Jews wander over the world homeless and stateless. Their plight is our concern. It cannot be repeated too often that "the Jewish problem" is in reality "a Christian problem."

For further information and literature concerning this Memorial Sunday, May 27, write to Dean LeSourd and Dr. Voss, co-directors of the American Christian Palestine Committee, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Report from San Francisco

Dr. Henry A. Atkinson is representing the Church Peace Union at the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations, in response to the invitation of the State Department to serve as one of the consultants. His initial impressions are given in the following paragraphs:

The most important conference in our generation began its work here in San Francisco today. A feeling of deep solemnity brooded over the 4,000 people packed into the beautiful opera house. When Secretary Stettinius rapped for order and asked that all join in a minute of silent meditation, every head was bowed and complete stillness reigned. I am sure that all felt that in some way Franklin Delano Roosevelt was very near at that moment.

Dramatic Occasion

San Francisco has known some dramatic moments in her colorful history but nothing has ever made a deeper impression on her citizens nor commanded so completely their loyal devotion to a single cause.

In addition to the large delegations, 1,500 newsmen, radio commentators, photographers and other technicians are here. There are also several hundred representatives from national and international organizations, all leaders in the work that has been done in mobilizing public opinion behind the war effort.

There is everywhere an air of expectancy. As Secretary MacLeish said, "A golden hope sustains the people who have come here as well as the citizens who have given us such a welcome."

The opening proceedings were simple in the extreme. There were very few men who wore formal dress. No silk hats were in evidence. Mr. Stettinius presided with dignity and tact. The address of President Truman was sincere and made a fine impression. Governor Warren and Mayor Lapham also said the right things with the proper emphasis. The memory of President Roosevelt was fresh in every heart. The very simplicity and lack of ostentation of the conference led a friend who sat near me to remark "I feel that our departed President is here brooding over these proceedings."

Items On The Agenda

The purpose of this gathering is to form a general world organization to safeguard the peace and promote the common welfare of the nations and their peoples. The plan agreed upon at Dumbarton Oaks will form the agenda. But beyond the mechanism and the proposals already agreed upon, there are major issues that will emerge.

It is too early to say what the tension points may be. At the present time to the man on the street the most serious issue seems to be the number of votes to be given the Great Powers in the assembly.

Another question is that of membership in this conference itself. This involves Poland and Argentina. It is reported that all the South American states want Argentina to come in. The matter of Poland is not whether she shall have membership, but who shall represent her. The question of Polish frontiers, however, is not on the agenda at this conference. But the question of small nations will come up for discussion. Behind it all is the issue in regard to Russia. The Chinese delegation seated a communist delegate. He states definitely that he is not here as a communist but that his appointment indicates an essential unity within China itself. The smaller nations are inclined to question the way power is to be used to maintain peace. They want to know how much authority they will have in the Security Council and are saying very definitely that this whole issue must be reconsidered.

Another question is that of trusteeship and the future of the mandated areas. Palestine is the only mandate still held by anyone of the nations and there is considerable sentiment, I understand, among certain Jewish groups that the mandate be retained by Great Britain.

Innovation of Consultants

When President Wilson proposed open covenants openly arrived at as a procedure among the nations in dealing with each other, the suggestion was something new. In this conference the State Department has made another innovation which is truly revolutionary. Secretary Stettinius invited forty-two national organizations in the United States to name each one delegate to be officially related to the conference. These forty-two representatives are known as consultants to the American delegation. The State Department made all arrangements for these delegates, furnished them with the same credentials that the representatives of the governments have and the same privileges except attending the committee meetings called for specific purposes by the official delegates.

This group of consultants was called together by Mr. Stettinius who explained what he had in mind, saying in effect that our international relations must be agreed to by public opinion and that this group, representing from eighty to one hundred million people, will have a large influence in building up public opinion to support the findings of this conference. The group is not to form policy nor is it a "pressure group", but it is to be kept informed and to communicate with the "folks back home".

The fundamental task of this conference is to build a world structure and if this can be done, the other issues can be settled. We have every reason to continue our prayers and strengthen our faith in the outcome of these San Francisco deliberations.

From Inside Europe

Dr. Robert C. Dexter, member of the World Alliance International Committee, and Dr. Elisabeth Dexter, have recently returned from several years' European service, which has evoked these reactions:

Everywhere in America men's minds are turning toward the conference at San Francisco, and millions are praying for its success. How much more is this true in Europe!

In spite of hardships and the dislocation of normal life, in spite even of mounting casualty lists, the war seems relatively remote in the United States. At least, so it seems to us who have just returned from Europe. Thoughtful Europeans, however, place their hopes of success for the conference at a somewhat lower level than Americans are inclined to do, for they are more aware of the heavy tasks before it.

England

The situation in Europe is more serious than can be realized outside. In England, for example, one building in three in the whole country has been damaged by bombs; a quarter of this destruction has taken place since D Day.

The British people are tired. Women as well as men are drafted for the services and essential war work, and most peace-time employments are left to the old. Hours for everyone are long and holidays few. All this is done, also, on a food ration restricted to a point which the average American would regard as starvation. But excellent organization and good will have made the best of everything. The Ministry of Foods has worked miracles both in providing the essential minimum of supplies and in winning the cooperation of housewives to make them go as far as possible. Although the strain of war is telling, epidemics have been avoided and the children are healthy—a fact to which Lend-Lease orange juice has contributed not a little, we were told.

In spite of war weariness, London is a stimulating place today. The British are making plans to democratize their education, to extend their social insurance greatly, and to rebuild their shattered cities so as to give opportunity for decent living to all their people. They realize that the way ahead will be hard, but they intend to equalize the burdens.

Nor is interest limited to their own country. They are prepared to manage with even less fuel, to draw their belts still tighter, in order to help the devastated countries.

France

Travel is extremely difficult today, and for civilians practically impossible. Consequently, France was the only liberated country which we visited; but the situation in France is repeated to greater or lesser degree in all liberated countries. People are hungry, cold, ill-clothed, and bewildered. The retreating Germans took everything possible—stores of food, household goods, machinery, vehicles—and often destroyed what they could not carry off. There are few raw materials with which to start manufacturing. Transportation is so dislocated that while food may be abundant in some sections, other areas are starving. Moreover, four years of Nazi domination have left scars, mental as well as physical, and France is humiliated and sensitive. The resistance movement has shown that she still possesses rich resources of courage and leadership, but the task of reconstruction is stupendous.

Switzerland

After England and France, Switzerland seemed a prewar paradise. Yet till recently she has lived in daily fear of invasion; for two years she was completely surrounded by the Axis empire and isolated from the rest of the world. She is still suffering from acute shortage of fuel and many foods and raw materials. But as in England, organization has assured a fair distribution, and there is no black market. The Swiss have a splendid record of help to others, both through the International Red Cross and in caring for refugees within their borders, — a work in which the churches have taken a prominent part.

Future of the World Alliance

During the war, communications among the World Alliance branches in different countries was very restricted; not a few of the leaders were in prison or in hiding. We found a keen desire to re-knit broken international ties. Everyone with whom we talked was convinced of the challenge offered to the World Alliance. Opinions differed on details, but not on the fundamental fact that a greater opportunity exists than ever before for religiously-motivated work for international understanding.

Interfaith Cooperation

Traditionally, the cleavage dividing Protestants, Catholics, and Jews has been deeper in Europe than in the United States, but during the war Christians of all faiths gave proof of their religion by aiding persecuted Jews, often at the risk of their own lives; and through this work of mercy they came to know each other better than ever before. How far this new brotherhood born of suffering can be continued remains to be seen. European members of the Alliance were heartened to learn of the inter-faith cooperation now going on in the United States, and a number of them expressed the conviction that the time is ripe for similar work in Europe, at any rate in certain countries, and that no organization is so well fitted to carry it forward as the World Alliance.

From Inside the United States

Dr. Harry N. Holmes, Associate Secretary of the American Council of the World Alliance, has been asked by the Editorial Council to report on his own activities and the program of the World Alliance in this Country. Dr. Holmes' report is as follows:

The International Institutes of Rotary

The fourth objective of the world-wide organization of Rotary International is significant:—"the advancement of international education, goodwill, and peace through world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service." In 1937 the International Convention in France decided to implement this objective by a series of Institutes on International Education. Rotary was determined to contribute to world welfare by the development of an intelligent and informed public opinion.

Each institute is sponsored by a Rotary Club and consists of a balanced, well-rounded picture of one phase of world affairs. There are eight meetings in each town—four in a high school and four for the general public. The program was started about ten years ago with thirteen Rotary Clubs participating but it has rapidly grown until now four hundred Clubs participate, with 2,200 meetings and an attendance of one and a half million during the past winter. This is a contribution of public service by Rotary to its community.

The Institute is not only an address. Frequently as much time is taken, even at the high school, for the question and answer period. The general topic selected this year was "New Forces in World Affairs"; and these were the subjects that each Rotary Club discussed during their four weeks: "The New China in the Pacific"; "Russia's Position East and West", "Australia, New Zealand and the Islands of the Pacific" and "The Rolê of the North American Continent."

It was the privilege of the Associate Secretary of the World Alliance to assist this year in eight of the Institutes. Most of them are held not in the large cities but in the smaller towns that seldom have an authoritative speaker on world affairs. It is "The Event of the Year" for Rotary and brings the widest publicity and most representative audiences, for the prestige of the Club allows it easily to assemble an audience not usually touched by this kind of message.

It has been called international education in America's backyard. Rotary International is to be highly congratulated on what it is contributing at this strategic and decisive moment toward America playing her full and responsible part in world cooperation.

Dumbarton Oaks Week

We have had a most gratifying response to our recent letter to the members of the World Alliance regarding a continental emphasis on world organization as the San Francisco Conference opens. Institutes, discussion groups and forums were organized all over the country. One is conscious that in small towns as well as in the large cities there is a determination to produce a will that will overcome every obstacle that lies in the path of producing an organization to make a third world conflagration impossible. In thousands of churches, services were held on Wednesday, April 25th. In many places besides opening their doors, the churches came together and organized a combined city service in the largest church in the evening. Never before have the churches shown more determination that, out of this welter of sacrifice and suffering, the world will come nearer cooperative justice and peace.

Mexican Conference

There is found everywhere in the United States an increasing interest to discuss relations on this hemisphere and the World Alliance recognizes that this emphasis must occupy a part of our program. The recent Inter-American Conference in Mexico City registered a great advance in Pan-American relationships. The Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller stated the achievement of this gathering and its relationship to the coming San Francisco Conference in these notable words:

> ... No nation today can survive alone. Yet united we face the possibility of an era of great productivity, prosperity, welfare and peace if we work together. That is the purpose of civilization.
>
> That was also the purpose of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace: to promote security and peace through the Act of Chapultepec and the Declaration of a World Organization, to strengthen the unity of the Americas through strengthening the inter-American system and the Message to Argentina; to protect the peoples of the Americas from the dangers and privations of the transition period, and to offer new opportunities and a new and better life through the Economic Charter of the Americas. By so ordering our own lives in the Western Hemisphere we are contributing to the security, the peace and the better living of all the peoples of the world.

Atlantic Charter

No discussion group in the United States on international affairs but finds itself confronted by a reference to the Atlantic Charter. It lies deeply bedded in the thought not only of America but the world. It struck a universal note of approval because it appealed to the best in mankind. It cannot be laid aside. At the Cleveland Conference of the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council there were many who again and again asserted that it should be a preamble of any world organization. There is a conviction that unless the Charter and what it stands for is given adequate recognition the peace structure may not carry the approval of men everywhere to make it permanent. The Atlantic Charter will not die. It embodies too much the high hopes of mankind.

The American Republics Stride Ahead

*One of the greatest living experts on Inter-American affairs, **Dr. Samuel Guy Inman**, President of the Worldover Press and a long time friend of the World Alliance, attended the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, held in Mexico City from February 21 through March 8, 1945 In part of his extended report made for the Worldover Press, Dr. Inman wrote from Chapultepec Castle, Mexico City:*

To Ezequiel Padilla, President of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, I put this question: "How would *you* begin an article reporting this conference?" "I would begin," said Dr. Padilla, "by saying that I have just had the privilege of attending the greatest inter-American conference ever held in history."

Without doubt it is, in many ways, the most important of all inter-American gatherings. For it has studied the way in which the American continent must move out of the greatest war in history through the most difficult transition into a peace of tremendous possibilities for the development—or the decline—of this continent and the world at large.

Economic Charter

It took five days of hard work for William S. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, and a group of economic specialists of the U.S.A., to achieve a concrete economic charter for the American republics. In this program, the United States made it clear that it would not abandon Latin American countries following the war, but would make every legitimate effort to aid them through the transition period into permanent industrialization.

At first, this assurance was received with great enthusiasm. Objections were soon heard, however, especially concerning the reduction of tariffs which Latin Americans believe would benefit the United States as a highly industrialized country, and prevent Latin America from industrialization, since her small factories would not be able to compete without tariffs against the more highly industrialized nations. Hence the economic program which started out with such acclaim was the most debated of all topics, and agreement was not reached until the very last day. As finally approved, the Charter aims to achieve:

1. Raising the standard of living.
2. Equality of access to raw materials.
3. Reduction of trade barriers.
4. Elimination of international cartels and other destructive trade practices.
5. Prohibition of "dumping" and like abuses which cripple local industry.
6. Just and equitable treatment of foreign capital.
7. Aid in the stabilization of exchange and other protective measures.
8. Promotion of private initiative in the program of economic improvement.
9. Adjustments to take care of surpluses.
10. Aiding of labor to attain ideals set by International Labor Office.

Marked differences developed over the way to carry out these principles, and over detailed problems. But these differences of viewpoint will come up at, and were specifically referred to, the coming Inter-American Technical-Economic Conference in Washington on June 15th.

It is particularly important to note that the United States and Latin America have clearly promised to work together in the post-war period for the solution of the problems connected with enormous stock piles during the war, unemployment in the time of transition, and the improvement of living standards — which includes the raising of wages and the betterment of educational and health conditions.

Objectives Clarified

Never before at an inter-American conference was there recognized a distinct connection between the American system and a universal peace organization. Students of international affairs should meditate upon this great advance. The Pan American Union and the League of Nations never arrived at a proper understanding or coordination of their efforts. At least, this will not be the case in the early days of efforts to inaugurate a new world system.

One of the great forward steps at the Mexico City Inter-American Conference was the document known as the Act of Chapultepec. This act summarizes the great principles of Inter-American cooperation in the past — non-intervention in the internal affairs of another state, non-recognition of territory gained by violent means, and the juridical equality of all states, large or small.

It commits all American states signing this document to united action against any extra-continental nation that might threaten any American country, or against any aggressor on the American continent. This act for the first time in inter-American history provides for the withdrawal of diplomatic missions, the rupture of communications, the interruption of economic relations, and finally the use of military force to repel aggression.

Serious Issues Still Ahead

The Conference asked everywhere the elimination of racial prejudice and discrimination, safeguards for the rights of individuals against encroachment of state power, and enlargement of political and social democracy. Yet in spite of the good work done, there were remarkably few demonstrations of fervor or what might be termed spiritual power. Recognition by the Latin Americans that the big, rich Uncle of the North would hold all the stakes in the post-war game took enthusiasm out of the two-weeks' plodding and planning.

On the Political Home Front

Lend-Lease—Senate and House: On April 10 the Senate voted unanimously to extend the Lend-Lease Act. And on April 17 President Truman signed the third extension of that Act and stated that "lend-lease will be carried on until the unconditional surrender or complete defeat of Germany and Japan."

Reciprocal Trade Agreements: Hearings on the Doughton Bill for the renewal and extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements started on April 16 before the House Ways and Means Committee. Strong opposition is expected in both houses from high-tariff advocates and nationalists who will try to pare down the bill in three ways: 1) cut out the requested authority to negotiate further tariff reductions; 2) limit extension of the present act to one year; 3) require Congressional approval of each separate trade agreement.

The President of the National Foreign Trade Council issued a statement on March 19 endorsing the Doughton Bill, in which he said: "We cannot reasonably expect to export in greatly increased volume after the war—so necessary to the maintenance of our internal economy and fullest possible employment—unless we are prepared to accept payment for the increased exports in goods and services. In asking, therefore, for additional bargaining power, up to a maximum of 50% reduction of the rates effective on January 1, we are doing the only thing possible, in return for a full *quid pro quo.*"

Bretton Woods: The House Banking and Currency Committee resumes hearings on the Bretton Woods financial agreements in the third week of April. At his first press conference President Truman endorsed the agreements. A prominent attorney from Minnesota, Pierce Butler, expressed his views on the agreements as follows:

> The results of the Bretton Woods Conference are before the Congress. The effect of failure to confirm and implement them would do more damage to the country's future than would any likely loss of money involved.
>
> Our great wealth forces us to a correspondingly great interest in order. Our great trade forces us to a correspondingly great interest in the stability of the currencies which are the conduits of trade. Our state in restored economic order and in constancy of the measures of trade and wealth is greater than that of any nation. No commercial or political restoration in Europe is possible unless ordinary men have confidence in the currencies of their ordinary and daily transactions. Its lack maintains a commercial vacuum and an uncertainty of the value of men's efforts. These prolong disorder, disintegrate what remains of social structure, and drive men into a communism which eliminates private commercial transactions and individual livelihoods.

Community Activities

The Editorial Council is interested in the community activities you carry on to create an intelligent public opinion and a genuine concern for world organization. We invite communications telling us about your local program, especially all projects of church groups on behalf of world order.

Radio Education for Peace

The San Francisco Conference is the subject of a special group of "Beyond Victory" recorded radio programs presented by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation in cooperation with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

These programs are sent to 100 cooperating local radio stations for broadcasting each week in all parts of the United States. Following is a partial list of stations carrying the series:

Boston: WCOP—Sunday, 8:00 p.m.
Chicago: WIND—Saturday, 7:45 p.m.
Columbus, O.: WOSU—Friday, 1:45 p.m.
Minneapolis: WLB—Friday, 10:30 a.m.
New York: WHN—Saturday, 6:00 p.m.
Portland, Ore.: KBPS—Thurs., 4:15 p.m.

Such eminent speakers as Dr. James T. Shotwell, Dr. Raymond Fosdick, Dr. Quincy Wright, Hon. Ruth Bryan Rohde may be heard in the series which is designed to bring to Americans topical and constructive views on post-war issues.

The records, which are 16-inch played at 33-1/3 rpm, are available free on loan not only for local radio stations, but also to universities and discussion groups which have the facilities for using them. Write to the Foundation at 598 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. for full information.

Church Seminars

A most interesting and successful series of seminars was held under the auspices of the peace committee of the New York East Methodist Conference. It concerned itself by taking information and inspiration to every local church of 350 within its jurisdiction. Care was taken to prepare four district meetings at Riverhead, Bridgeport, Brooklyn and Hempstead, so that without difficulty, every church could be represented by its pastor and laymen. It was simple in its set-up, broad in the subjects discussed and most effective. It might be suggestive to other groups, whether interdenominational or denominational. The morning programs covered "Current Hot Spots in International Affairs" and "Peace Action for the Church Now." The afternoon was spent on the "Program of the Local Church", and in the evening the theme selected was "Evangelism for New World Order." More than half the time at every meeting was given to thorough discussion under the leadership of carefully selected persons.

SUGGESTED READING AND FILMS

Take Your Place at the Peace Table by Edward L. Bernays, Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Paper book $1.00. Quantity rates from publisher.

Mr. Bernays tells in a practical way how to mold public opinion in support of a World Security Organization. His chapters deal provocatively with subjects as strategy, timing, tools, organization of the community.

Bretton Woods Agreements

The Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace, 1 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y. has prepared a useful Study or Speakers Kit on the Agreements. The Kit covers government interpretation of the text, editorial comment, questionnaire on the Fund and Bank and other useful material for leaders. Price 50 cents.

The United Christian Council for Democracy, 457 West 123 Street, New York 27, has issued a statement on **Bretton Woods—International Monetary Agreement** which is most illuminatingly discussed.

The Place of Bretton Woods in Economic Collective Security. 14 page pamphlet. May be obtained from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.; 5 cents single copy.

Address by Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State.

President Roosevelt's Message to Congress on the Bretton Woods Agreements. U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.

In this message the late President urged the adoption of the Agreements as ". . . one of the most sound and useful proposals for international collaboration . . ."

Pan America

The Middle American Information Bureau, Box 93, Station Y, New York 21, has issued an unusual pamphlet entitled **"Every American has a personal stake in our relations with Middle America."** Its objective is to help in an understanding of those small republics which are being brought increasingly close to the United States in a hemispheric organization.

San Francisco Conference

Two excellent pamphlets were published within the past fortnight on the San Francisco Conference. One is published by the *Information Service* of the Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, and is entitled **"The Task To Be Done At San Francisco."** The other is a San Francisco Conference issue entitled **"Beyond Chaos — World Order?"**, and is the April 15 issue of *Social Action,* published by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. The former pamphlet costs 5c each, and the latter 15c each, with special rates for quantity orders. Both publications cannot be recommended too highly, and are especially valuable for discussion groups in churches.

Pros and Cons of Peacetime Conscription. National Peace Conference, 8 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

An objective study of pro and con arguments. Valuable for discussion groups. Single copies, 5 cents. Quantity rates.

China's Relief Needs, National Planning Association, 800 - 21st Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. 25 cents.

This pamphlet of 50 pages indicates the size and nature of the emergency needs of China. It reviews in detail the colossal relief necessary for this land that has for eight years experienced the horror, pestilence and devastation of war.

A Commercial Policy For The United Nations by Percy W. Bidwell. Committee on International Economic Policy, in cooperation with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Free. May be secured from The Committee on International Economic Policy, 18 Pine Street, New York 5, N. Y.

This report covers the subjects of employment, investment, trade, planning, and a multi-lateral convention which will guarantee a "square deal" for all the nations on questions of tariffs, subsidies, imports, exports, and other allied issues vitally affecting the future of the nations.

World Commodities And World Currency by Benjamin Graham. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. $2.00

A careful study of one of the most difficult issues the postwar world will have to face. It offers splendid technical material to those who want to carry further the study of the Bretton Woods Agreement. This is a book for students and experts in economics.

The Peace Builders

A film survey of the vital international conferences of the United Nations. One reel, ten minutes, 16mm sound film.

The film undertakes to present a pictorial history of Allied meetings and conferences and to outline the broad general questions with which the international security organization will deal. It was prepared for non-theatrical use by school, library, labor union, club and community groups in connection with the radio programs, pamphlets and discussion guides of the Department of State.

The Peace Builders is available for sale at $17.50 per print and for rent at $1.25 per booking from Brandon Films, Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York 19, New York. A study guide, designed to bring out the essential points for discussion, will be distributed free with all prints of the film.